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FOR 1910.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news of the day should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Pressa. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber. P. O. Box, 54. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.
On October 19th, at Chengtu, West China, to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. SHIPWAY, twin son and daughter.
On November 5th, at Hankow, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. G. KNUDSEN, of a daughter.
On November 10th, at Shanghai, the wife of KENNETH W. CAMPBELL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.
On November 10th, at Shanghai, HARRY EDWARD KEYLOCK, F.R.C.V.S., to WINFRED ETHEL MEYERSON, youngest daughter of the late E. J. Meyer, Hongkong.

DEATHS.
At Blankenese, near Hamburg, on the 14th November, 1910, Mr. CARL WILHELM LONGUET, a native of Lubbeck, Germany, of heart failure, in his 47th year. (By wire).—Deeply regretted.

On November 9th, at Shanghai, Mrs. A. L. von SAEDEL, beloved mother of Mr. and Mrs. E. Dominici, aged 65 years.
On November 9th, at Shanghai, ALFREDO BASILIO CARLON, aged 17 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VERT ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1910.

In common with, we think we might say, every other English newspaper in China and elsewhere, we have from time to time written of the future of China under constitutional government in the optimistic terms which the proceedings of the Provincial Councils have seemed to justify in an ample degree. Apropos of this subject, we note in the Shanghai Times a letter by "A Returned Student" which is worthy of some attention. The writer questions whether "a careful consideration of the present conditions" in China justify an optimistic view of the rise of the people to power and influence, and hints at the possibility of an anti-foreign rising which would put the rising of 1900 entirely in the shade.

He reminds us that we are only ten years removed from the experiences of 1900, when a small body of fanatics was able, within a short time, to influence the majority of the people of two or three northern Provinces to such an extent that they were willing to join in the excesses of the Boxer Movement. Boxerism, as he further reminds us, was aimed against foreigners, "and there is little doubt that the more intelligent leaders of that movement believed that, if they succeeded in exterminating all resident foreigners, no others would again dare to cross the seas and enter China." Unhappily, there is no doubt whatever that such was the case. Ample proof of it is furnished in the diaries and memorials which are now published for the first time in the extremely valuable volume entitled "China Under the Empress Dowager," the joint production of Mr. C. P. Bland and Mr. E. Backhouse. The powerful statesmen who resisted a general slaughter of foreigners in China, did so not on any grounds of humanity, but simply for reasons of expediency. The moral of the story of the Boxer rebellion is pointed out by Messrs Bland and Backhouse in the following terms:—

"Students of modern Chinese history, desirous of applying its latest lessons to future uses, will not doubt observe that in advising the Throne, either for peace or war, all Chinese and Manchu officials (no matter how good or bad from our point of view, how brave or cowardly, how honest or corrupt) agree and unite in frankly confessing to their hatred of the foreigner and all his works. This sentiment, long proclaimed by the simple-minded brigandage of the past, is now re-echoed by the literati, and voiced with equal candour by the picked men of the Government, men like YUAN-SHI-KAI, JUNG LU, and LIU KUN-YI. Those who pose as the friends of foreigners merely advocate dissimulation as a matter of expediency. The thought should give us pause not only in accepting at their current value the posturing and pronouncements of the *mandarins* at Peking, and the reassurances given us in our official relations with each and each official, but it should lead us to consider what are the causes, in us or in them, which produce so constant and so deep a hatred."

We all know the causes, but we would fain believe that there is good reason for confidence that the world will not again witness in China such another exhibition of Boxerism as was given ten years ago. It is only too true, as "A Returned Student" observes, that the great majority of his countrymen are in such dense ignorance that they may readily become the tools of contriving agitators; but the enlightenment which has come to the advisers of the Throne during the last ten years ought to preserve the country from the infamy of such another *débauche* as that of 1900. This, however, is not to say that trouble of any sort is unlikely to arise from anti-foreign sentiments; it would be living in a fool's paradise to entertain such a belief for one moment. Unquestionably there is a grave element of danger in the attitude which many of the Provincial Councils have taken up with regard to foreign loans, and other minor matters bearing upon the rights and privileges in China covered by the Treaties, and it is not impossible that within a short time, as "A Returned Student" suggests, these Assemblies may begin to discuss the rights and wrongs of the Indemnity which is now being paid year by year on account of the Boxer outbreak. We cannot disregard the warning he gives that if an agitation against foreigners were started by these Provincial Assemblies, it would rapidly become more powerful than the Boxer movement ever became. "A Returned Student" adds: "There are many of my countrymen who, like myself, have been educated abroad, and who fear that the development of anti-foreign feeling in the Provincial Assemblies is one of the most dangerous menaces to the future of our country." It is generally recognised that these Assemblies will exercise a great power in the land either for good or evil, and it can only be hoped that those who, like the writer of the letter to which we have drawn attention, are keenly alive to the dangers of a misuse of the powers conferred on these Assemblies are sufficiently numerous and influential to avert such perils and, by voice and pen, to guide public opinion along the straight paths of progress and reform. A great responsibility at the present time rests upon those Chinese whose minds have been broadened by travel and education abroad. Fine opportunities are daily opening out to them for the exercise of an enlightened and beneficent influence upon public opinion at this crisis in the nation's history which should save the Assemblies from becoming the instruments of such insensate folly as is foreshadowed above, and keep their activities concentrated on efforts to establish sound government, as the basis of that true progress and advancement which will merit the world's admiration and enduring respect.

"The Buffs" are holding a Gymkhana on Saturday. Particulars appear in our advertisement columns.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for returning from banishment.

A forthcoming marriage of interest to Shanghai is announced. The bride in this case is Miss Edith Mary Janson, and she is to be married to Mr. Arthur Hide, a native of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co.

The British Minister to China, accompanied by Lady Jordan and his daughter, were to leave London on November 14 to return to his post, and, travelling by the Sibirian Railway, will reach Peking on November 28.

The thief who uses a bamboo at the end of which a hook is attached is still busy in Hongkong. One of the number was caught on Monday evening at a pair of trousers, and was committed to prison yesterday for fourteen days.

Having had his pocket picked of \$400 in the Hongkong Bank at Shanghai on Saturday, an old Shanghai resident was present at the races in the afternoon and covered up his misfortune by winning a cash sweep to the value of over \$4,000. Lucky man!

The departure from old custom indicated by the cutting of the queue is becoming more apparent in Hongkong every day. Barbers are in consequence being kept fairly busy. Several leading Chinese citizens have parted with their queues, and it is reported that several hundred schoolboys have done likewise.

The annual Police Dance has been arranged for Friday evening, 23rd December, at the City Hall. A committee, of which Chief Inspector Baker is the president and Sergt. Lee is the secretary, has been appointed to make necessary preparations, and P.C.'s Burford and Stuart have agreed to undertake the duties of M.C.'s.

Addressing the members of the Shanghai Yacht Club at the closing cruise Mr. Lintilhac, the Commodore, suggested that the yachting fleet should turn out in review order off the Point, and give H. B. H. the Crown Prince of Germany, when he reaches Shanghai, an opportunity of a review if he so desired. The Shanghai yachtsmen are very keen on the project, especially as the Crown Prince is a good sailor himself.

The second practice dance in connection with St. Andrew's Ball took place yesterday in the City Hall, and, as usual, proved most enjoyable to the many who attended. Considerable attention was again devoted to the Strathspey and reel, for which pipe music was played, and opportunities were given for practice in the Caledonian and the eightsome reel.

Typhoon warnings continue to reach the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory. The following warning was despatched at 12 noon yesterday:—Cyclone or typhoon W. of Luzon, more than 100 miles distant, inclining Northward. At 4 p.m. the following telegram was despatched:—Cyclone or typhoon W. of Luzon, more than 100 miles distant, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

We are asked to publish the following: The Committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul beg to tender their heartfelt thanks to H.B. the Governor and Lady Lugard for their kind patronage to the *Alfreda* fete, as well as to H.B. the General and Lady Anderson, the public in general, the European and Chinese local Press and the Band of the Rajputs, for the support given on behalf of their poor, and they are now glad to inform them that the proceeds of the Bazaar have shown a splendid result of about \$1,800 nett.

A desperate fight took place in the vicinity of the Central Market yesterday morning, as the result of which a coolie has been removed to the hospital in a critical condition. Apparently the coolies of the Central Market and those belonging to the Western Market had quarrelled and the coolies from the Western Market came to settle their differences with the men at the Central. A fight ensued, and it looked as if the Central men were getting the worst of it, when one of their number picked up a knife, with which he struck an invader in the abdomen and inflicted injuries of a serious nature.

Monsieur Paul Ferrant, Bishop of Baraballisa, of the Lazarist Mission of North Kiangsi, died at the hospital of St. Marie, Shanghai, last Saturday, following an operation. The funeral ceremonies took place at St. Joseph's Church before a large congregation, the body being later conveyed to Kiukiang for interment. Mr. Ferrant came to China in 1884 and was stationed in Chekiang, where he remained till 1898. He was consecrated Bishop of Baraballisa in Ningpo in October of that year, and was appointed coadjutor of Bishop Bray of North Kiangsi, and succeeded to the Bishopric in 1905.

The marriage took place, on the 2nd inst., of Mr. J. N. Pennington, editor of the *Japan Advertiser*, and Miss Zora E. Kinsaid, until recently editor of the *Japan Magazine*. The British Consul-General at Yokohama, Mr. J. C. Hall, I.S.O., performed the civil ceremony, and the Rev. Arthur Lloyd, M.A., of Tokyo, officiated at the service in Christ Church. More the bride was given away by the Rev. Clay MacCaulay, D.D., of Tokyo, Miss Beatrice Prosser, a friend of the bride lately arrived from America, acting as bridesmaid, and Mr. A. W. Medley, of Tokyo, performing the duties of "best man." After the service, the *Advertiser's* report states, the party took luncheon at the Hotel des Paris, and subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Pennington left to spend a few days at Miyazaki, carrying with them the good wishes of their friends.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTERS SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

THE "BEDFORD" COURT MARTIAL.

LONDON, November 15th.
The Court martial to inquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of H.M.S. "Bedford" has been opened at Sheerness.

THE RUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY.

LONDON, November 15th.
A Darmstadt telegram states that the Tsar and his family have left for Russia.

TURKEY'S BUDGET.

LONDON, November 15th.
The Turkish Budget for 1911-12 estimates the deficit at six million pounds.

The Minister of Finance asks authority to raise a loan to cover this deficit.

A MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT IN TURKEY.

LONDON, November 15th.
Colonel Mukhtar Bey, son of the Ex-Commissioner in Egypt, has been appointed Minister of Marine.

The New Minister received his training in Germany, and has strong German leanings.

GIGANTIC RAILWAY PROJECT.

LONDON, November 15th.
The correspondent of "The Times" at St. Petersburg has wired that a syndicate of Russian Banks, in a position to place £35,000,000 sterling, has made a proposal for the construction of a railway from the Caucasus to Baluchistan across Persia. M. Stolypin, the Prime Minister, and M. Sazonoff support the proposal.

THE PORTSMOUTH ESPIONAGE CASE.

LONDON, November 15th.
The German subaltern named Helm, who was charged with espionage at Portsmouth on September 29th, has pleaded guilty, and was bound over in the sum of £250 sterling on swearing not to repeat the offence.

THE COLLIERY TROUBLE IN WALES.

LONDON, November 15th.
The Welsh coal owners have agreed to a small advance in the general wage rate.

[FROM MANILA PAPERS.]

THE ELECTIONS IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10th.
The Governors and Congressmen elected in the State of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut are Democrats. The Congressmen elected to represent the States of Ohio and Illinois are also Democrats.

Republican Governors and Democratic Congressmen have been elected in the States of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Michigan and Rhode Island.

West Virginia, Nebraska, Missouri, Montana and Indiana have elected Democratic legislators.

The Democratic Party has won thirty-seven seats in the House of Representatives, compared with the seats it held in the former Congress, and have now a majority of thirteen in the House.

EX-KING MANUEL'S BIRTHDAY.

The following telegram was dispatched from Hongkong yesterday:—
"Manuel, King of Portugal, Woodmont, London.
"The members of Bibliotheca Regia and loyal subjects congratulate you on the joy on your birthday—Ovnsa, President."

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[“DAILY PRESS” EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

RENEWED DISTURBANCES AT SHANGHAI.

VOLUNTEERS AGAIN CALLED OUT.
PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS AT A STANDSTILL.

SHANGHAI, November 15th.
A Chinese meeting held in the Ewo godown at Hongkow under joint Foreign and Chinese auspices, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to the Municipal authorities to explain the plague regulations, broke up in the utmost disorder; the presence on the platform of prominent Chinese alone restraining the audience from resorting to extremities.

Outside the building threatening crowds had assembled, and the Volunteers were called out to clear and patrol the streets.

The Chinese Authorities and the leading Chinese residents are co-operating in the measures taken to prevent the spread of plague, but they are unable to influence the populace who are thoroughly stirred, and the plague precautions have been brought to be standstill.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The clipping from the *Manchester Chronicle* forwarded by your correspondent "Putate" is somewhat belated, a similar account having appeared in practically all the English dailies which arrived by last mail.

That a failure to heal should be considered worthy of a column in newspapers throughout the world is in itself an eloquent testimony to the fact that a far higher standard is expected of Christian Scientists than from the practitioners of any other curative method, and here Christian Scientists are at one with their critics. Christian Scientists are not content with proving that their understanding of God heals a far larger percentage of serious illnesses than any other therapeutic agency known to man. There should be no failures at all, and there will be none when each individual Christian Scientist arrives at a perfect understanding of the Science of Christianity.

At a very modest computation there are more than a million people (and their numbers increase daily) who rely absolutely and entirely on Christian Science treatment for themselves and their families, and some 75 per cent. of these people only embraced Christian Science after all other methods had failed and they were face to face with death or a life-long invalidism.

That Christian Science treatment is both "local and general" may be gleaned from the fact that cancer, tuberculosis, carious bones, blindness, deafness, ulcers, malformations, alcoholism &c. are healed by its ministrations, to say nothing of its regenerative effects both moral and physical. Moreover it is the quoniam sufferer and not the practitioner who joyfully bears witness to these facts.

Your correspondent's object is, of course, to throw doubt on a subject which it is safe to say he has never studied and consequently cannot understand. His inference is that if the people who die while under Christian Science treatment had only trusted to a doctor, they would have recovered. This is belied by the fact that the majority of the cases (both organic and functional) cured by Christian Science are cases which have previously been given up by doctors as hopeless. It would therefore seem more logical to infer that had the majority of those who daily die under medical treatment only resorted to Christian Science, they would have been healed.

The Coroner and Jurymen in the present case merely displayed the extreme prejudice which is the usual outcome of ignorance.

Nevertheless these reports of failures have their uses in that they serve to call attention to what Christian Science is really doing for humanity. Christian Scientists welcome genuine investigation inasmuch as Christian Science has nothing to lose thereby and the general public everything to gain. The Christian Science pioneers of to-day are cutting a road which will eventually be trodden by the whole world.—Yours, &c.

C. S. PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

JOHN GRANT AGAIN.

John Grant has brought his period of liberty to a close again. He is now under arrest on charges yet to be formulated, but we understand they are of a fairly serious nature. He has been staying for a few days in the Imperial Hotel in York Road under the name of E. Roberts. It is stated that he signed checks there in his name.

THE RECENT HOUSE ROBBERIES.

SEQUEL AT THE MAGISTRACY.

The extensive series of jewel robberies which occurred in Robinson Road, Conduit Road and vicinity has to all appearances been checked now by the arrest of three Portuguese youths. As reported yesterday, the capture of one led to the arrest of the others, and their confessions have resulted in practically the whole of the stolen property being recovered. Some has been reclaimed from pawnshops, a portion has been found in Taipingshan, and a lot has been obtained from other places. On the surface it seems remarkable that the pawnbrokers should have accepted the articles in question, but the explanation is doubtless to be found in the fact that many of them were pawned before the loss was discovered, and the theft reported to the police.

Yesterday the three youths made their appearance before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on eleven different counts of house-breaking, larceny in dwellings, and larceny. Their names were A. E. Gutierrez (17), J. M. Cruz (16), and F. C. Botelho (14), and Mr. Lao d'Almada appeared on their behalf and tendered a plea of guilty in each case. He added that the oldest of them was more or less non *corpus mentis* and the others were schoolboys. They were bad boys, but their parents would see to their future.

His Worship deferred sentence until Friday.

The details of the robberies were:—
Mr. A. Neilson, 32 Robinson Road ... \$ 52.00
Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, 14 Upper Albany ... 40.00
Mr. W. D. Braidwood, 4 Babbington Path ... 148.00
Mr. G. Harleg, 3 Conduit Road ... 16.50
Mrs. J. A. Plummer, 35 Robinson Road ... 97.00
Mr. A. W. Grant, 3 Seymour Terrace ... 23.00
Mr. Lamperaki ... 100.00
Mrs. E. M. Hazeland, Park View ... 100.00
Mrs. Maud Wheeler, 135 Macdonnell Road ... 45.00
Mr. Brotherton Harker, 13 Seymour Terrace ... 15.00
Mrs. A. Wreholhas, 17 Conduit Road ... 20.00

\$662.50
Had the two pawnbrokers, with whom the articles had been pledged, have agreed to the restoration of the property to the owners without making any claims for the \$110 advanced.

THE "BEDFORD" RELIEF ENTERTAINMENT.

We have received from Mr. G. Balloch, who took over the duties of hon. treasurer of the Bedford Relief Fund from Lieutenant Davidson, on his leaving the port, a copy of the balance sheet, which has been audited by Mr. R. E. Edwards and certified as correct. The proceeds of the entertainment amounted to \$1,805, and private subscriptions to \$159, making a total of \$1,964.

The expenses were:—
To hire of furniture ... \$25.00
To factory building ... 25.00
To posters and tickets ... 15.50
To coolie hire for carrying plants ... 5.40
To amount paid City Hall Comptroller for sundry expenses ... 26.60
To netting fee for "The Changing" ... 22.24
To stamp on Comptroller order ... 10
To discount on Native notes and sub diary coin ... 2.23

After meeting these expenses a balance of \$1,827.30 remained, and a draft for the sterling equivalent, £172 3s. 9d. at exchange 1s. 10d. was remitted to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London, for division among the dependents of the men who lost their lives in the wreck of the cruiser.

DEATH OF MR. C. W. LONGUET.

Our obituary notices to-day include an announcement of the death in Germany of Mr. C. W. Longuet, partner in the well-known firm of Messrs Kruse & Co., cigar merchants, of Hongkong. The deceased gentleman had spent many years in the Colony and was a very popular and much respected member of the German community. The unexpected news of his death in Germany, received by telegram yesterday, came as a great shock to his many friends. Mr. Longuet, who was a native of Lubbeck, died of heart failure, at Blankenese, a summer resort near Hamburg. He was 47 years of age, and leaves a widow, with whom the deepest sympathy is felt by their many friends in Hongkong.

THE LIEN CHAU RIOTING.

Our Canton correspondent writes:—
The trouble is said to be increasing in Lien Chau. More than 800 houses are said to have been burned, and the gentry and officials are in a state of terror. I hear that much property has been destroyed, but, happily, none of the missionaries have been hurt. The rioters are said to be armed with every conceivable kind of weapon, from farming implements to Mauser rifles, and they evidently possess some kind of organisation, as they are divided into a number of bands, each wearing as a badge a sentence from the "Sam Tai King." They are said to number more than 10,000 and Commodore Wu of Colowan fame is now operating against them.

FIRE IN HONGKONG.

Shortly after 6.30 o'clock last evening fire broke out in a shop in Ko Shing Street. The fire brigade promptly responded to the alarm, and had the fire extinguished by eight o'clock. The extent of the damage was not ascertainable last night.

"The Modern Jehu."—"My lord, the carriage waits without."—"Without what, base varlet, without what?"—"Without horses, my lord—it is the automobile."—*Brooklyn Life*.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, November 15th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

THE CHINESE ADMINISTRATION ACTION.

The cross-appeals from the decision of the Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C., formerly acting Chief Justice, in the administration action between Li Chok Hung and Li Pai Chai alias Li Shok Pang, alias Li Hing Wai, were continued before the Full Court. The action was one in which over \$1,000,000 was involved, and the original hearing lasted 54 days, judgment being delivered on June 4th. The Acting Chief Justice gave judgment against Li Pai Chai (appellant) for an account of the estate of the Mau Shing Tong, and against Li Chok Hung (respondent) on the Wing Shing Tong issue, and both parties have appealed against the decision.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell), represented the appellant, Li Pai Chai, and Messrs. M. W. Slade, K.C., and C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon), appeared for respondent, Li Chok Hung.

Mr. Slade, at the outset, applied to amend his notice of motion. In the Court below the decision was given against them in the Mau Shing Tong issue, and in their favour in the Wing Shing Tong issue. But costs were given against them in the Mau Shing Tong, and no costs were allowed them in the Wing Shing Tong issue. Perhaps, appreciating the importance of recovering much from the plaintiff, and with the laudable desire of saving time, they did not apply in their notice of motion for costs.

The Chief Justice—There will be no objection to that?

Sir Henry Berkeley—No.

The Chief Justice—Very well.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Your Lordships need not make the amendment yet, because I may not go on with the appeal. If I do I will consent to it.

The Chief Justice (to Mr. Slade)—What was very much is a brief outline of your case. I gather that certain portions of the plaintiff's case are mythical.

Mr. Slade—That is partly so.

The Chief Justice—We have got clearly in our heads what the plaintiff's case is, but we have not quite got what the defendant's is.

Mr. Slade said the broad fact was that the evidence of the plaintiff's mother as to the conversation which she alleged took place in her presence, and which she overheard, was seriously discredited and rejected by the judge so far as the Wing Shing Tong went. There were three or four conversations, and if any one had been believed the plaintiff would have succeeded on the Wing Shing Tong issue. The other conversation related to the investment in the Nam Wo firm. Counsel could not assume that the learned judge would believe one conversation when he rejected all the others, therefore he must have accepted the theory of the plaintiff that an investment made in the long name of a man's ancestor necessarily belonged to all the descendants of the ancestor in common, and that a long name could not in any circumstances be used by a member of a family to represent himself alone. The learned judge having disbelieved these conversations of the mother of the plaintiff, must necessarily have disbelieved the narrative of the same conversations in substantially the same terms given by the old man Li Yu Hung, who gave evidence de bene esse. He also disbelieved Li Yu Hung in his story that the defendant's long name was Kat Cheung Tong, and not Wing Shing Tong. There were the strongest possible reasons given in the judgment for disbelieving the evidence both of the plaintiff's mother and of Li Yu Hung, and the only explanation of the finding with regard to the share in the name of Mau Shing Tong held in the Nam Wo firm was that it belonged to the descendants of the defendant's father, simply because the name Mau Shing Tong was used. The evidence to the contrary was on the face of the judgment, shown to be entirely discredited. Their position was that when a man who had a long name died, each of his children was entitled to use that long name.

The Chief Justice—Is there any evidence on this point?

Mr. Slade—None except the evidence of the defendant.

Sir Henry Berkeley—It was conceded throughout that the long name of Li Ka Shing was what is called an hereditary long name. There was no dispute throughout the action that the name Mau Shing Tong represented Li Ka Shing and family.

Mr. Slade—My friend's statement only shows how plain statements can be misunderstood, considering that my friend advanced that proposition. I should think, twenty times in the course of the case, and every single time I interrupted him and told him he was not correct. I told him the position was that when a man possessing a long name died each of his sons was entitled to use that name, and a large amount of evidence was adduced by the defendant to prove that. He also produced deeds in the name of Mau Shing Tong for property which he swore was the individual property of each of his brothers, and there is no claim made for that property in this case. My friend, I think, has forgotten the position.

Sir Henry Berkeley—No.

Mr. Slade—Whatever the learned judge found as a fact, and is stated to have found as a fact, I will deal with, and show whether it was justifiable or not.

The Chief Justice—I did not read that to mean "conceded by all parties," but "conceded generally." If you raised the opposite contention, that is not referred to.

Mr. Slade—I raised the opposite contention and adduced a lot of evidence to prove it.

The Chief Justice—That raises another contention. It might occur that the evidence is insufficient for us to decide in the Full Court on such an important point.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The question of whether an hereditary long name descends does not arise in this action so far as the Mau Shing Tong issue is concerned. We are not claiming except as an ordinary administrator for a man who had an original share in the Sai Shing, and we follow his share into the hands of the defendant. Whether the defendant is, as a fact, his son, is a mere coincidence.

Mr. Slade—Suppose they proved quite successfully that Li Ka Shing was originally a partner in the Sai Shing, that does not prove that the share taken in the Nam Wo, a separate firm, in the name of Mau Shing Tong, was the property of Li Ka Shing.

Counsel then proceeded to read and deal with the amended statement of defense.

Consideration of the evidence adduced on the Court below followed, and the hearing was adjourned.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

The following Military League match was played yesterday, and resulted in a win for the A.O.C. by three wickets and 60 runs—

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Lieut. Williams, b Kirby	36
Cpl. Kelly, b Watts	0
Pte. Reynolds, b Kirby	0
Cpl. Stevens, b Kirby	0
Cpl. Reynolds, c Crow, b Watts	5
Sgt. Davies, b Kirby	1
Cpl. Saunders, c Hunter, b Watts	1
Pte. Gordon, not out	3
Pte. Dwyer, run out	0
Cpl. Hodgkins, absent	0
Extras	1
Total	77

ARMY ORDINANCE CORPS.

Cpl. Davidson, lbw, b Williams	39
Pte. Crow, b Reynolds	3
Major Hunter, b Kelly	10
Cpl. O'Brien, retired	28
Capt. Taylor, c Williams, b Matthews	0
Cpl. Saunders, not out	20
Pte. Lashbrook, b Reynolds	0
Sgt. Graham, c and b Kelly	27
S. S. Kirby, Pte. Watts, and S. S. Leach	not bat.
Extras	8
Total	137

YACHTING.

The first club races of the season 1910-1911 were sailed on Saturday, 12th inst., under favourable weather conditions. Seven boats started in the Handicap class, the course being Lyman Bacon (P), Cust Reek buoy (P), Channel Rock (P). The order of finishing was as follows—

	Actual time.	Corrected time.
Lioness	4 33 37	4 33 37
Kathleen	4 43 6	4 38 37
Ada	4 49 12	4 44 57
Prize	4 50 38	4 48 56
Ayala	4 53 2	4 46 39
Iris	4 53 6	4 53 6
Mia	5 5 26	5 0 58

	H.	M.	S.	Marka.
Dione (Sir Henry May)	8			
Kathleen (Mr. A. P. Weddell)	6			
Ada (Col. Chapman)	5			
Ayala (Capt. Forster, R.G.A.)	4			
Prize (Mr. A. Denison)	3			
Iris (Commodore Eyres, R.N.)	2			
Mia (Mr. Bunn)	1			

ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Five boats competed and the finishing times were—

	H.	M.	S.
Halcyon	4	31	8
Asia	4	32	10
Bonito II	4	35	15
Alannah II	4	37	38
Daphne	4	41	23

FOOTBALL.

A match between the Hongkong and Kowloon players of the Lusitania Recreation Club will be played at Causeway Bay, to-day, kick-off at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon team—P. A. Yvanovitch (Capt.), F. H. Hyndman, R. Xavier, A. H. Hyndman, V. Medina, H. A. Hyndman, E. L. Leitao, T. Hyndman, M. R. Leitao, D. Hyndman, and P. X. Soares. Hongkong team—L. G. Cordeiro (Capt.), E. A. Carvalho, T. A. Carvalho, A. C. Ribeiro, D. Baptista, E. L. Braga, V. Asoredo, J. V. Braga, L. E. Remedios, R. C. Silva and F. M. da Cruz.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Most of these at the Circus last night went with a double object. Primarily they went to assist in swelling the fund which is being raised for the relief of the survivors of those who went down in the cruiser *Bedford*, and secondly, they went to be amused. Madame Harmston-Love very generously offered to contribute 25 per cent. of the gross takings of the night to the *Bedford* Relief Fund, and as the attendance was a good one, that fund should be substantially increased. His Excellency the Governor was in attendance, as well as Major-General Anderson, G.O.C., Sir Henry and Lady May, the Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, Sir Henry Berkeley, and many prominent residents. From the well-sustained applause and laughter there can be no doubt that the entertainment was greatly appreciated, and it should be looked upon by the performers as one of the most successful evenings they have had in Hongkong. The performance of the tigers, which is always sensational, had greater attraction than usual last night by the appearance in their cage of a well-known local ex-detective who has more than once been officially commended for his strategic sleuth work. The nonchalant display in the den of the untrustworthy stripes last night earned him further public commendations.

This afternoon there will be a matinee, starting at four o'clock, and to-morrow night another amateur riding contest will take place.

PARIS LETTER.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

October 21st.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Everybody to-day is paying homage to M. Briand, who, with true Napoleonic genius, has brought the great strike to an end, and what is still more creditable, without bloodshed. How the latter was averted is a miracle, as France never was so near Civil War as she was last week since 1870-71. The new revolution had to be strangled at its birth regardless of consequences, and this is precisely what the French Premier so ably succeeded in doing. Thanks to him, and the Government's firm and unshakable attitude towards the strikers, France is once more able to breathe freely. True, no French strike lasts long, for want of proper organization; but in the present case, the Government was not confronted so much with an ordinary *grève* or strike as an "act of rebellion." Behind the strikers were the Socialists and Anarchists, who were only too delighted to be afforded another occasion to reduce Paris to ashes. These anti-Republican plotters, little thought how soon they were to be brought to their senses, and their ambitions curbed. M. Briand was given a unique, not to say a perilous opportunity, of proving his courage. And he has proved it beyond all expectations. The great strike, which was but a modern form of Civil War, was thus ended at one blow. There is one very important fact which should be borne in mind, and that was that in striking that decisive blow the Premier took enormous risks. In a word, he staked all on the loyalty of the Army, on its devotion to the Republic, on the sanity of the workers as a whole. Had it been otherwise, the results would have certainly been disastrous for one and all. Fortunately the Army in the hour of need proved itself true to the best interests of France, while the people generally demonstrated plainly that their sympathies were with the Government, as the sole bulwark against anarchy. The strikers had all the odds against them; the mobilisation order worked wonders, and once their leaders were arrested it was all "up" with them. It was absolutely useless to struggle any longer. To-day next to complete order has been restored everywhere, trains are once more running as at normal times, strikers are rapidly returning to work, sadder and wiser men. Those that are still holding out, and bent upon destruction, are not worth any consideration, and should be shown no mercy, since they are going about attempting to blow up houses, trains, and people. They are but bandits at large who ought to be got rid of as soon as possible. The strike has cost France a good penny—\$12,000,000—which shows how much destruction can be caused in a few days. Thank goodness, the strike, in the revolutionary sense, is over. And now it only remains for the grievances of the men, real or imaginary, to be inquired into, and their lot ameliorated in so far as this is possible. Had only the dissatisfied men not been so impatient, there would have been no strike; in their feverish excitement they would not listen to reason, and they have had to pay dearly for their *coup de tête*, or stubbornness. It is to be hoped it will teach strikers a lesson in future not to listen to foolish advice, and join the enemies of the Republic—the saddest régime France can have.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

When are we going to enjoy cheaper food? That is the most important question, now that the great strike is a thing of the past. Winter with all its awful horrors, is rapidly advancing, yet, the Government has not yet taken any steps to reduce the price of food. Further grave trouble is sure to arise unless this is quickly done; it will be remembered that the excuse of the railwaymen for an increase of salary was to meet increasing prices of necessities. While some maintain that there is no valid reason for keeping up present prices, the Minister of Finance is so "hard up" that he affirms he cannot see his way to removing the objectionable tariffs—the cause of all the dispute. Speculators, merchants, millers and bakers, are charged in turn with the responsibility for the rise, but there is one of whom none speak—the producer, the grower. "Having had behind him," observes *L'Echo de Paris*, "several fat years wherewith to fill his wretched stocking, enjoying, moreover, the benefit of agricultural credit which now enables him to wait quietly the most favourable moment to sell his wheat; being in a word, in an excellent situation even in the case of a deficient harvest—in which event the higher price makes up for the short quantity—what does the grower do? He simply refuses to sell his wheat, even at the present price, which is simply remunerative; he speculates on the present situation, when he might sell at a very honest profit. The result is a scarcity of wheat on the market, and a pretext for other speculations." These are but a few of the interesting truths published by the *Echo de Paris*, which is a Conservative organ.

"By the side of the grower," adds the *Echo de Paris*, "there is the middleman, great or small, who rears thus with himself: 'If the crop in France is deficient—and it must be so—we shall have to have recourse (later, it is true) to importation. I will have recourse to it at once; I will buy foreign wheat—it is done already; I will insist on the deficiency—and run up the quotation, and, in view of this rise in wheat entailing that of flour and bread, the Government will have to suspend the 7 francs duty on foreign wheat imported into France. Then I will introduce the wheat I have bought in anticipation of this measure, and will make at least 5 francs out of the 7 francs suspended duty.'"

"It is true," continues the *Echo de Paris*, "that the harvest does not promise well, but we must beware of the too optimistic pronouncements circulated by persons interested in the suspension of the entrance duties, who are irritating the quotations. At the present moment enormous quantities of foreign wheat have been bought up, purely out of speculation especially from the Danube, La Plata, and Australia, with a view to introducing them free of duty into France as soon as the suspension is pronounced. The millions of quintals (or 1 cwt.) purchased up to now, taken with our harvest, make up a figure which would ensure our consumption already, even if the harvest were very deficient."

"The millers, being in want of corn from the two-fold exactions of the growers and middlemen, in their turn buy foreign wheat with the same secret hope of a suspension of customs duty, declare to the baker that they cannot execute his orders." The *Echo de Paris* warns the growers that by refusing to sell at prices approaching famine figures they will be the chief victims by a suspension of the customs duty, for their wheat will diminish in value, and they will, for years to come, feel the disastrous effect of the introduction of foreign wheat. "Do not forget that a considerable quantity of wheat would flood our market, lowering the price of your own produce. We advise you, therefore, to sell your wheat, old and new, at the present prices, which will yield you a goodly profit; thus, also, you will be acting as good Frenchmen." This argument is perfectly clear. The holder of the wheat has to be besought to sell it; the consumer has to pay famine prices in order that the grower may reap the profit by refusing to sell his corn when there is a deficient harvest. Obviously it is the customs duty which encourages and enables the grower and the middleman to speculate, and the consumer has to pay the price.

THE COST OF LIVING.

At a recent meeting of the Cabinet the Ministers considered the question of the dearness of living, and decided to take steps to favour contingently the importation of potatoes. This, no doubt, means that the duty will be reduced. The mere fact that a duty on potatoes exists shows what a grip the Protectionists in France have. The duty formerly was only 4 sous per cwt., but under the new tariff this was raised to 5 frs. 25 centimes per cwt., under the general tariff, and 1 fr. 60 centimes under the minimum tariff during the period 1st March-1st June; during the remainder of the year the duty is 1 fr. 60 centimes per cwt., general tariff, and 4 sous per cwt., minimum tariff. The imports of potatoes come chiefly from Belgium, Spain, and Algeria, but thanks to the duties the quantity imported does not form a very large part of the consumption.

A novel exhibition is being organized by a committee at the head of which are two well-known society leaders, the Marquis de May and the Duchesse de Broglie. It is to be an Exhibition of feminine elegance and fashion, and will be held at the Pavillon de Marsan, a part of the Louvre buildings. In most of the international exhibitions there have been sections devoted to women's fashions, but they have been mixed up with the latest things in steam ploughs or carriages. This "Salon de la Femme" will contain nothing that is not connected with the adornment of the fair sex. The first designers who have gained for Paris her position as dictator of the world's fashions will contribute to the Exhibition, which will be fair to be one of the chief events, or *clou*, as the French say, of next year's many Parisian attractions.

NEW LIFE SAVING DEVICE.

The Minister of Marine has been asked to authorize experiments with a new life-saving device for use in the case of sunken submarines. It has been invented by two Dunkirk men, and may be summed up as a flexible pipe, by means of which the crew of the submarine may be brought to the surface. The pipe is of strong waterproof canvas, and can be made of any desired length, since it is made of a number of sections fitting into one another. The pipe will be carried by a vessel on the surface, and after being fitted together, would be screwed into a hole in the hull of the submarine by a diver. A valve in the bottom of the pipe would then be opened—either in the interior of the submarine or by a man sent down the pipe from the surface. The device could not be used, of course, in the case of the submarine being filled with water.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 1.55 a.m. The barometer has risen slightly over the S. Philippines, and fallen moderately to considerably over the China coast, the L. over the Japan. The typhoon appears to be situated to the S.E. of the Macao Strait, and is moving towards W.N.W. A present.

In the North a depression has passed from the continent to the Yellow Sea, and a second depression is moving into the Pacific to the N.E. of Hokkaido.

Residuals are high over E. Manchuria, and over the Upper Yangtze valley.

Enough weather may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(N. & E. wind, strong; fine, equal y.
Permian Channel	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamouks	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

LATENT STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Ceylon* is expected to arrive at Penang on the 18th instant, at 11 a.m.

MOB EXCESSES IN HONGKONG.

The North China Daily News of Saturday last says—

The hustling a few days ago of two officials of the Health Department was a clear indication that the precautionary measures taken to deal with the outbreak of plague were being resented by the Chinese. It was generally realized, however, at the time how keen was the disaffection among the populace in the plague-affected area nor how mischievous were the reports by which this disaffection was being fanned. On Thursday it was no longer possible to ignore the preposterous rumours by which Chinese excitability had been worked up to fever point; but the community was hardly prepared for the form that the disturbances took yesterday morning. The attacks made by Chinese mobs on individual foreigners who fell in with them showed no organization or intention of purpose that would justify the use of the word "riot." But the coincidence of these murderous assaults which took place at different points in Hongkong within a short time of one another indicated the widespread existence among the Chinese of a state of mind that required only the favouring circumstance to give rise to a serious outbreak. In place of the favouring circumstance, however, we had the prompt and effective action of the Police, supported by the call-out of four units of the Volunteers, while in the afternoon a wide march of the whole force of Volunteers through the disaffected district must have impressed still more upon prospective disturbers of the peace the fact that the authorities were fully prepared for all emergencies.

In all cases of disturbances the first consideration must be the prompt restoration of order and the prevention of further trouble. For this reason the community has every cause for satisfaction that the powers that stand behind the show themselves so well organized as to be able to cope effectively with the outbreak, while the mobilization of the Volunteers is to be commended as a wise precautionary measure to discourage any false hopes that the Chinese might have had of being a match for the Police alone. The second step, however, must be to remove, as far as possible and as quickly as may be, the causes of the disturbances. In this connection the community has less reason for self-congratulation, for it is evident that a grave mistake has been committed in putting into force the very drastic precautionary measures that were deemed advisable to prevent the spread of plague, before any adequate attempt was made to enlighten the Chinese populace regarding the reasons for and purposes of the steps about to be taken. It is true that ample notice was given to foreigners, and it was possibly inferred that there would be no delay in the information reaching the Chinese public. But the ignorance of the latter, while the Chinese Press on the one occasion on which it should have responded to the obligations laid upon it by the advantages enjoyed from foreign hospitality failed this community entirely. The result was that the officials and Chinese employer of the Health Department began their work—never welcome in any part of the world—among a people who were completely at a loss to know why they were being subjected to such exceptional measures and were at the same time an easy prey to the most outrageous rumours. Whether the mischief can ever be undone altogether cannot yet be said. But late in the day the right measures are being taken; posters and leaflets are being issued; at a popular gathering on Monday the why and the wherefore will be explained to the Chinese, while as the outcome of a meeting held yesterday evening at the bureau of Foreign Affairs harmonious co-operation between the Chinese, Consular and Municipal authorities was satisfactorily established.

As so frequently happens in popular outbreaks the chief sufferers are innocent victims of circumstances. For the six or seven foreigners who were so ill handled by the Chinese crowds yesterday the fullest sympathy will be felt. At the same time it is a matter for regret that thousands of Chinese have been thrown into a state of unreasonable panic, have abandoned their homes and acquired a sense of insecurity in this Settlement, owing to the omission of the simple precaution to acquaint them with what was about to happen. Perhaps the lesson that these disturbances will have taught us will lead to some measure of probable co-operation between the Municipal authorities and the Chinese on matters in which the interests of all are at stake, but the persons of the latter are primarily concerned. On the other hand, we should like to see the education and culture undoubtedly possessed by so many of the Chinese in our midst directed to such practical purposes as certain elementary points of civility. The harmony and co-operation now established between the Chinese, Consular and Municipal authorities are of the highest urgency and we may hope to find this condition of things permanently maintained.

NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL.

A new Order in Council, which is to come into force on 1st January, 1911 has been posted at H.M.'s Supreme Court at Shanghai. It reads as follows—

1.—This Order may be cited as the China and Korea (Amendment) Order in Council, 1910, and shall be read as one with the China and Korea Order in Council 1904 hereinafter referred to as the "Principal Order" and the Principal Order, the China and Korea (Amendment) Order in Council 1907, and this Order may be cited together as the "China and Korea Orders in Council 1904 and 1910."

2.—(1) Where a British subject is sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months the Court may as part of the sentence order that he be deported.

(2)—Article 38, sub-articles 4 to 11 of the Principal Order, and Article 6 of the China and Korea (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907, shall apply to deportations under this Article.

3.—Where a person, not belonging to Hongkong is sentenced to imprisonment and deportation under Article 1 and is sent for imprisonment to Hongkong, the Governor of Hongkong shall if lawfully empowered thereto deport such person to the place to which he was ordered by the Court to be deported, and if not so empowered the Governor shall cause such person to be sent back to Shanghai.

4.—(1) Where a warrant is issued by the Minister for the person for the time being in command of the force in any Foreign Convention or Settlement in China as provided under Article 3 of the China and Korea (Amendment) Order in Council 1907 the jurisdiction authorised by the said warrant shall be exercised in conformity with and shall be subject to such rules as the Judge of the Supreme Court with the approval of the Secretary of State may make and pending the issue of such rules, such of the China and Korea Orders in Council, 1905, as the Judge may direct.

(2)—A monthly return of all summary punishments inflicted by the person holding the said warrant shall be sent to the Judge of the Supreme Court.

A FREE TRIP HOME.



MESSRS. WM. GRANT AND SONS, LTD., of Glasgow, Distillers of M. P. Whisky, have decided to give a FREE TRIP HOME to one of their Customers in Hongkong or Coast Ports.

Each case of M. P. Whisky sent to Hongkong between 1st October, 1910, and 30th September, 1911, contains a Coupon, one of which will be valid for a FREE FIRST CLASS PASSAGE to the Old Country.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
38 & 40, QUEEN'S ROAD

[260]

5.—(1) A warrant issued by the Minister under Article 3, sub-article 3, of the China and Korea (Amendment) Order in Council 1909, to the person for the time being in command of the police force in any foreign concession or settlement in China may empower such person while in the exercise of the force to inflict summary punishment upon members of the force by detention for a period not exceeding 15 days in such place as may be provided as a detention barrack by the authority by whom the force is paid.

(2)—Any warrant or King's Regulation issued under article 3 of the China and Korea (Amendment) Order in Council 1909 in force at the date of this Order authorizing a sentence of imprisonment shall be deemed to authorize a sentence either of imprisonment or of detention.

3.—For the purpose of this Article "detention" and "detention barrack" shall have the same meaning as the Army Act.

CHINESE LOANS.

The Times received from a high authority in Chinese affairs the following letter—

October 17th, 1910

Sir—The recent issue of the so-called Imperial Chinese Government Seven per Cent. Peking-Hankow Railway Loan for £250,000 by the London City and Midland Bank and Messrs. Dunn, Fischer & Co. differs materially from the Imperial Chinese Government loan hitherto issued on the London market that it seems desirable to offer a word of caution to the investing public.

An analysis of the prospectus for the issue of these bonds shows that the loan is not an Imperial Government loan at all in the sense in which this term has hitherto been used, but only a departmental loan without Imperial guarantee or collateral security. It is sanctioned indeed by an Edict, but the Edict, which is two years old, has not been communicated to the British Minister, and it does not authorize the emission of the bonds on any foreign market. It merely authorizes the department concerned to issue a silver loan in China of apparently an indefinite amount.

His point is of vital importance to foreign subscribers, because by an Edict, issued on November 25, 1891, the Chinese Government expressly disclaimed all responsibility for any foreign loans not specially confirmed by them. Subscribers in this country therefore simply accept the position of native bondholders and can claim no higher rights than the Chinese Government thinks fit to accord to its own subjects. There is no contractual relation on which, in case of default, they can base an appeal either to the Chinese Government or their own. The contract, such as it is, is between the Board of Posts and Communications and Messrs. Dunn, Fischer & Co. The nature of this contract has not been disclosed; but as there is no evidence of any contract having received the approval of the Imperial Government, it is liable to be repudiated under the above-mentioned Edict of 1891.

Passing to minor matters, it may be noted that, though the loan is called a redemption loan—a term, by-the-by, which is difficult to understand, seeing that the railway in question was redeemed long ago—the prospectus is silent as to the object to which the loan is to be devoted. Apparently, the proceeds are to be paid over to the uncontrolled expenditure of the Mandarin. There is no provision for audit, nor for inspection of accounts, which is indeed expressly withheld, and there is no limit to the number of bonds that may be issued, so that the proper proportion of participating in profits is somewhat illusory notwithstanding the recent *communiqué* regarding the profits of 1909.—Yours faithfully, E. C. CONSUL.

TO CHINA BY WAY OF TRIESTE.

The following Trieste telegram appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* last month—Arrangements have been completed for a direct Austrian Lloyd steamship service to China, via Bombay and Penang, making the journey from Trieste to Shanghai in thirty-one days against the fifty-one days now required. Austria's export trade with China is said to have increased by 150 per cent. in the past few years, and manufacturers are hoping to do still larger business, especially in the furnishing of materials for the many new railways planned to be built in China. They are also depending on the fact that the Dual Monarchy is less disliked by the Chinese than a mere other Great Powers, which have obtained trade there through the exercise of force or financial pressure. In the absence of Government aid it is understood that the new line is being subsidised from industrial quarters.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	BORNEO Capt. W. H. S. Hall	5 P.M., 16th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
TAKAO, SHANGHAI, CHINWAN, PALEMO, TAO, MOJI, Kobe and YOKOHAMA	On 16th Nov.	Freight only.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, SOMALI and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. G. Cabitt, R.N.R.	About 19th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	About 25th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS DELTA or CALLED	Capt. B. W. H. Snow	Noon, 26th Nov.	See Special Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 16th November, 1910

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG, SWATOW, TIENTSIN, SHANGHAI, MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU	"SINGAN"	On 17th Nov., 10 A.M.
	"KURICHOW"	On 17th Nov., 4 P.M.
	"CHINHUA"	On 17th Nov., 4 P.M.
	"ANHUI"	On 19th Nov., 4 P.M.
	"KAIFONG"	On 22nd Nov., 4 P.M.
	"SUNGKIANG"	On 26th Nov., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINTAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

NE—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wookang.

FARE, 245 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 16th November, 1910

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [10]

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Thursday, 17th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI via JESSALTON	"MAUSANG"	Friday, 18th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI via FOCHOW	"LOKSANG"	Saturday, 19th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 19th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Saturday, 19th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 21st Nov., Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Monday, 21st Nov., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"POKSANG"	Wednesday, 23rd Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 26th Nov., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "POKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
HONGKONG, 16th November, 1910.

GENERAL MANAGER. [14]

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC

CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	DATE OF SAILING.
COPENHAGEN	"PEKING"	On 25th November.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	"CANTON"	On 10th December.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to TELEPHONE No. 171.
OLOF WIJK & CO., CHINA AGENCIES, AKTIEBOLAG.
HONGKONG, 2nd November, 1910. [1085]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST CLASS, FASTEST and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 18th Nov., at 11 A.M.
"HAIJIAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 22nd Nov., at 11 A.M.
"HAIFYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 25th Nov., at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" Capt. A. H. Stewart | WED'DAY, 16th Nov., at 11 A.M. || | | SUNDAY, 20th Nov., at 10 A.M. |

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1910.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ "SIAM"		On 6th December.

For further Particulars apply to
HONGKONG, 25th October 1910

MELOHERS & CO.,
AGENTS. [6]

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 tons gross	Sail Dec. 21st, 1910.
S.S. KIYO MARU	11,200 "	Feb. 18th, 1911.
S.S. BUYO MARU	10,500 "	April 19th, 1911.

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1910.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND
RAILWAY AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.



FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WED'DAY, 30th Nov., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 13th Dec., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Porcelain. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 17th Nov., at 8 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 20th Nov., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 23rd Nov., at 8 A.M.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA's Steamers at Shanghai, for the NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st CLASS.	2nd CLASS.	3rd CLASS.
\$73.00	\$55.00	\$27.00.

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.

First Class Cuisine.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

S. HIROI,
MANAGER

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PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	Tons.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2550	E. Rico	Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	On 16th Nov., 4 P.M.
RUBI	2550	S. Crosby	Manila, Iloilo & Cebu	

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers. [12]

HONGKONG, 2nd November, 1910. PHILIPPINES S.S. Co.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA:	
S.S. ARABIA	18th Nov.
S.S. BRASILIA	1st Dec.
S.S. SCANDIA	15th Oct.
S.S. BRISGAVIA	16th Dec.
S.S. SLAVONIA	30th Dec.
S.S. SEGOVIA	12th Jan.
S.S. SPEZIA	28th Jan.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HOMEWARD.

FOR GENOA, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	
S.S. SILVIA	21st Nov.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	22nd Nov.
FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SUEVIA	24th Nov.
FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. ARMENIA	30th Nov.
FOR BOSTON, AMTWERP & HAMBURG:	
S.S. BULGARIA	5th Dec.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. WESTPHALIA	11th Dec.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office. [11]

Hongkong, 16th November 1910.

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED PROVINCES OF
INDIA EXHIBITION AT ALLAHABAD, 1910/11, AND
FOR THE TURIN EXHIBITION of 1911.

Head Office for the Far East:—
16, DES VŒUX ROAD,
HONGKONG.

Japan Office
32, WATER STREET
YOKOHAMA.

662]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TVILATJAP.	JAVA	First half of Nov.	JAPAN	First half of Nov.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of Nov.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Nov.
TJIBODAS	SHANGHAI	Second half of Nov.	JAVA	Second half of Nov.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of Nov.	JAVA	Second half of Nov.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of Dec.	JAPAN	First half of Dec.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half of Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half of Dec.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1910.

[16]

NIPPONYUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	9,000	WED'DAY, 23rd Nov., at Daylight.
	AKI MARU Capt. K. Homma	7,000	WED'DAY, 7th Dec., at Daylight.
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moss	9,000	WED'DAY, 21st Dec., at Daylight.
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. J. Nagao	7,000	SATURDAY, 2nd Dec., from Kobe.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	AWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 6th Dec., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. K. Kawara	7,000	TUESDAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Windler	6,000	FRIDAY, 25th Nov., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	THURSDAY, 22nd Dec., at Noon.
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	WED'DAY, 23rd Nov., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBÉ	HAKATA MARU Capt. A. Mocher	7,000	WED'DAY, 23rd Nov., at Noon.
KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino	7,000	THURSDAY, 24th Nov., at 5 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU Capt. E. Combes	5,000	TUESDAY, 29th November.

† Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	To London, per New Steamer	RATES OF PASSAGE.
MIYASAKI MARU	9000	15th Feb.	1st Class	S 550.00
KITANO	9000	1st Mar.	2nd Class	R 825.00
IYO	7000	15th "	2nd Class	S 360.00
HIRANO	9000	29th "	2nd Class	R 540.00
TANGO	8000	12th April	old str. 1st Class	S 500.00
KAMO	9000	26th "	2nd Class	R 750.00
AKI	7000	10th May	2nd Class	R 495.00
MISHIMA	7000	24th "	2nd Class	R 495.00

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	To Pacific Coast Common Ports:	RATES OF PASSAGE.
AWA MARU	7000	23rd Feb.	1st Class	S 230
INABA	7000	23rd Mar.	2nd Class	S 221
TAMBA	7000	25th April	1st Class	S 260
AWA	7000	25th May	1st Class	S 259

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at 13-125]

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

O. B. ICE

Made from distilled water only. Quadruplicate filtration. Absolute purity assured. Plant open to inspection at all times.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

BREWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ICE.

DEPOT: 55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

[573]

VESSELS ON THE BEERTE

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD
FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

Captain G. E. Warner, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, 17th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1910. [1272]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR"

Captain G. F. Hudson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 17th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1910. [1275]



PRIMAS BOTTLES

KEEP DRINKS WARM AND COLD.

The Cheapest and Best of all Tourist-Flasks.

To each bottle a leather strap is provided free of charge.

TO BE HAD AT:

HUGO C. A. FROMM'S,
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

43-11

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Parcel mails by the overland routes via Marseilles and Brindisi have missed connection with this mail owing presumably to the railway strike in France.

Addresses receiving parcel receipts by the above routes will please note and present them on the arrival of the next English mail.

The *Kleist*, with the German mail of the 19th ult., left Singapore on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here to-day, at 4 p.m.

The *Polignac*, with the French mail of the 21st ult., left Singapore on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

FROM	PER	DATE
Hongkong	Dagun	Wednesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Takao	Kasson	Wednesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haimun	Wednesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, A.C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra
Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in
time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)

Manila ... Sui Tai ...
Shanghai ... Alcinous ...
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE ...
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo ...
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai ...
Shanghai ...

Haiphong ...
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta ...
Bangkok ...
Manila ...
Swatow ...
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya ...
Jesselton and Sandakan ...

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER (B.C.) ...
Manila ...
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria ...
Vancouver and Seattle ...
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe ...
Foochow and Shanghai ...
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya ...

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO ...
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE ...

Shanghai ...

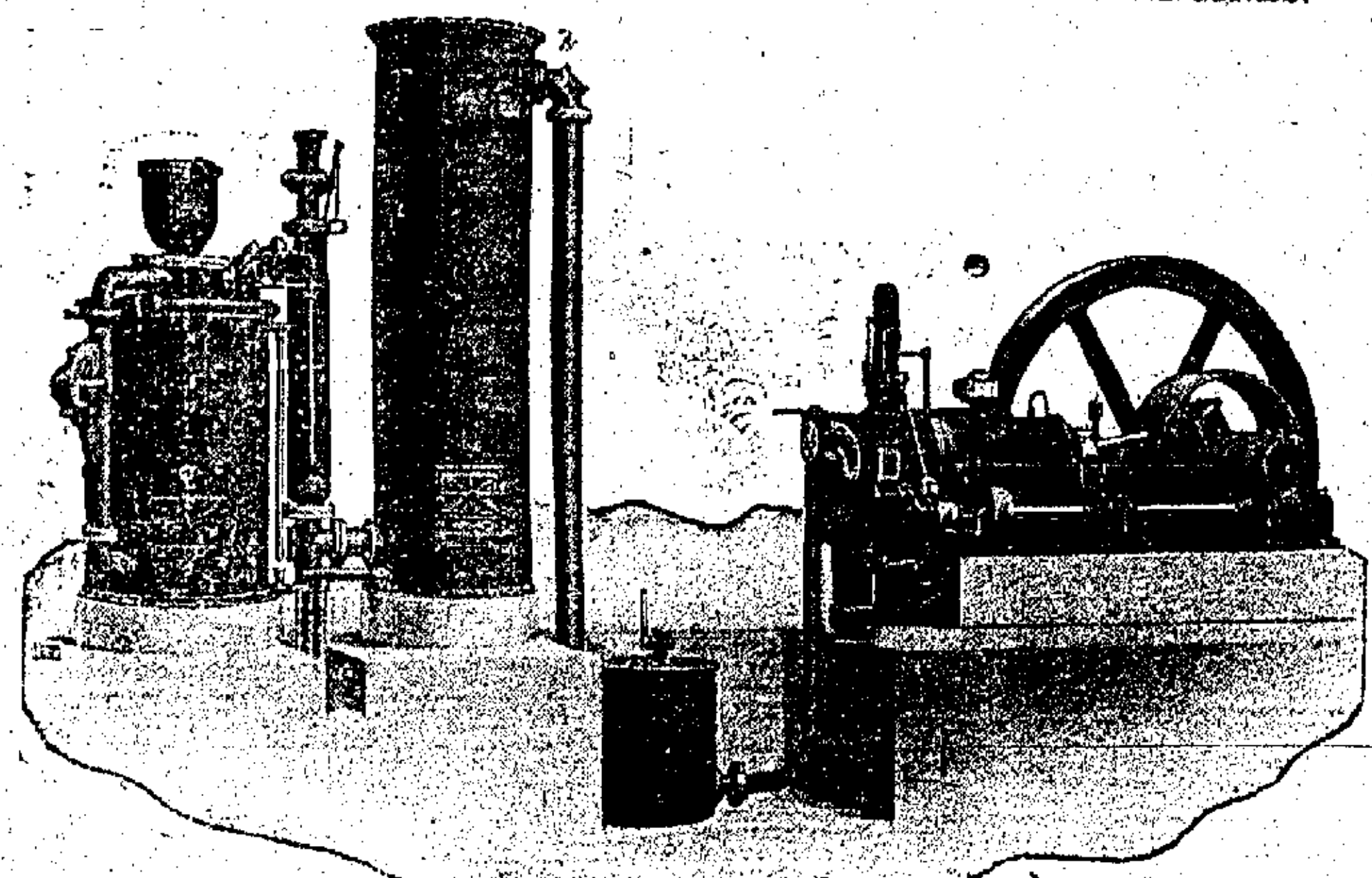
Shanghai ...
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE ...

Swatow ...
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji ...
Tientsin ...
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...

EUROPE, A.C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON Extra
Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in
time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)

Manila ...
EUROPE, A.C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON Extra
Postage 10 cents.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the
time fixed for departure of the mail.
Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes
in time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)
The Parcel mail will be closed on Fri-
day, 25th inst., at 5 p.m.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS FOR DANIEL'S SUCTION GAS PLANT AND ENGINES.



STANDARD SUCTION GAS PLANT FOR ANTHRACITE,
THE BEST, QUICKEST STARTING, MOST RELIABLE,
LOWEST FUEL CONSUMPTION OF ANY PLANT ON THE MARKET.

As fitted in the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PRINTING OFFICE, where same can be
seen in Operation on applying to the Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 15th.

ON LONDON:—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/10 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/10 1/2	
Credit, at 4 months sight	1/11 1/2	
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	1/11 1/2	
ON HANKOW:—	Bank Bills, on demand	233
Credit, at 4 months sight	242	
ON CANTON:—	On demand	192 1/2
ON NEW YORK:—	Bank Bills, on demand	45 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	46 1/2	
ON BOMBAY:—	Telegraphic Transfer	139 1/2
Bank, on demand	140	
ON CALCUTTA:—	Telegraphic Transfer	139 1/2
Bank, on demand	140	
ON RANGOON:—	Bank, at sight	73 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	74 1/2	
ON YOKOHAMA:—	On demand	92
ON MANILA:—	On demand—Pesos	82 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:—	On demand	80
ON BATAVIA:—	On demand	112 1/2
ON HAITHONG:—	On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON:—	On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK:—	On demand	82 1/2
S. Y. B. Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.60	
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tola	\$55.40	
Bat Silver, per oz.	25 1/2	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	200 cents pieces	\$7.45 discount
Chinese	100 "	\$7.80 "
Hongkong	20 "	\$7.99 "
Hongkong	10 "	\$7.52 "

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$880, sales
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$48, 10/-
Bank of China, Limited	8,604	\$12 1/2	\$12 1/2	\$8, sellers
China Bank, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$10, sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$11.10, sellers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$7 1/2, sellers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Wing On Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 90.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 10	\$4 1/2, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 51.
Leong-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 250.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$17 1/2, buyers
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$55 1/2, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5 1/2	all	\$4 1/2, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 72.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 95, sal. buy.
FINANCIAL AND TRADING.—				
Farwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$9, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$2 1/2.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$97.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$135, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$24, sellers
H'kong South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$7.
INSURANCE.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$178, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$110, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$53 1/2	\$25	\$8 1/2.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$50, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 110.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$250	\$100	\$830, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$195, sellers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$100, buyers
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$33, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 110.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$39, sellers
MINING.—				
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$720.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$63, sellers
Poak Tramways Co., Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$13, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$2 1/2, sellers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$130, sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$22, sellers
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$8 1/2, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$21, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$10	\$15	\$14, sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	\$1	\$8.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$5	all	\$8 1/2.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$10	\$10	\$23.
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$12 1/2.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$5, sales
BROKERS AND DEPOSITARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Watkins, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$2, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, sellers
Weissmann, Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$6 1/2, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$11 1/2, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$500.
RUBBERS.—				
Allagars	750,000	all	5/-	
Anglo-Malaya	1,500,000	2/-	all	25/-
Balgonies	151,200	\$1	all	\$11 (Str.)
Batu Tjara	70,000	\$1	all	\$12.
Bankit Kajangs	80,000	\$1	all	\$17 1/2.
Castelfields, fully paid	30,000	\$1	all	\$17 1/2.
Cheviots	70,000	\$1	all	\$17 1/2.
Eastern and International	250,000	\$1	10/-	13 1/2 prem.
Highlands and Lowlands	307,145	\$1	all	110.
Kamunings	1,825,000	2/-	all	5 1/2 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	180,000	\$1	all	16/5.
Latus	100,000	2/-	all	68/9.
Lingby's	100,000	\$1	all	46/6.
London Asiatics	900,000	2/-	all	\$12 (Str.)
London Ventures	1,266,000	2/-	all	10/-.
Merlemaus	1,750,000	2/-	all	112/-.
Pegohs	100,000	\$10	all	\$34 (Str.)
Sandycrofts	50,000	\$2	all	\$22 (Str.)
Sapungs	100,000	\$1	all	27/6.
Shelfords	65,000	\$1	all	72/6.
Singapore and Johore	125,000	\$2	all	\$12 (Str.)
Sumatra Paras	995,000	2/-	all	10/-.
Sungei Kapars	90,000	2/-	all	10/-.
United Serdangs	170,000	\$1	all	112/-.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.
				WERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

To Mixture Smokers.

ASK FOR

W. D. & H. O. WILLS' CELEBRATED

"EMBASSY MIXTURE,"

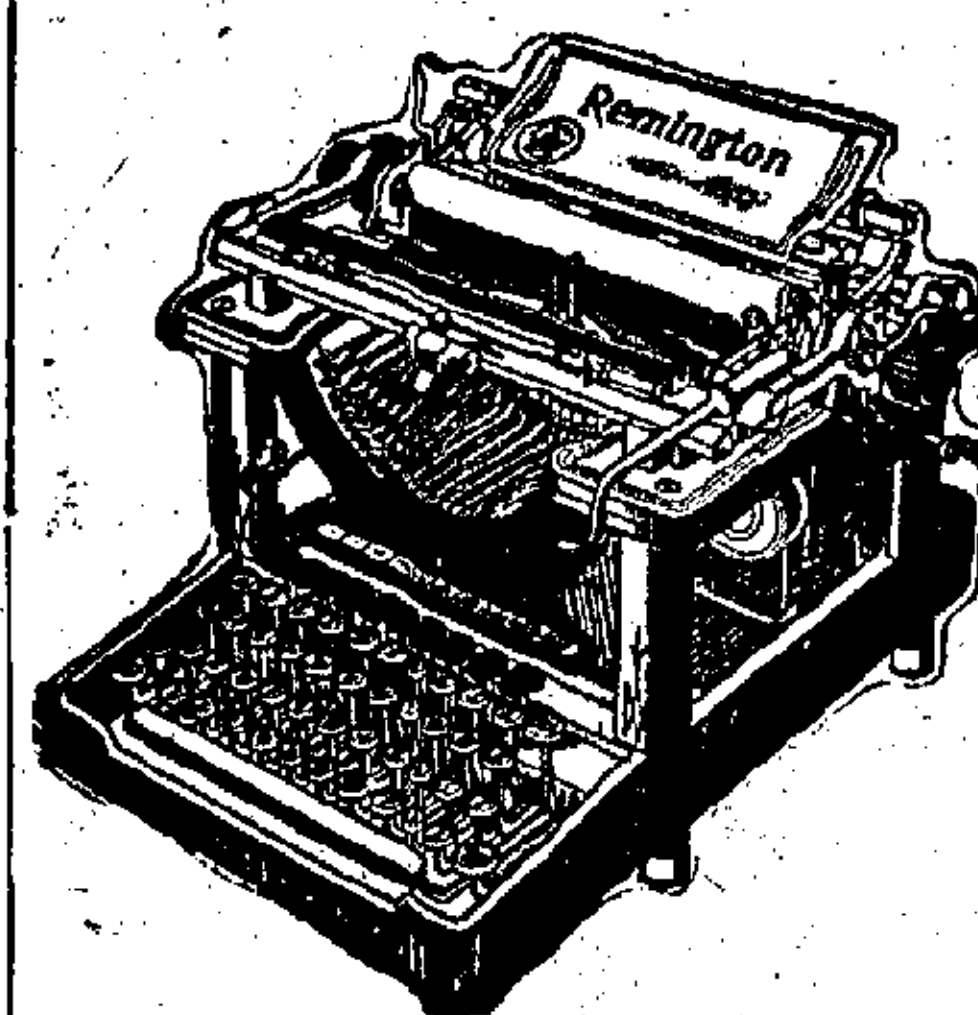
In 4lb. patent tins.

Cool and Fragrant.

Sold Everywhere.

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

(WHICH WAS THE ORIGINAL TYPEWRITING MACHINE)



has always been, and it is to-day the
"RECOGNIZED LEADER
AMONG TYPEWRITERS."

The annual sales of the Remington
Typewriter greatly exceed those of
any other writing machine.

The number of Remingtons in use
throughout the World to-day is
greater than that of any writing
machine, or of many others
combined.

BECAUSE

IT IS UNPARALLELED IN QUALITY.

The very name "Remington" stands for strength and reliability in a
Typewriter.

At the Brussels International Exposition the Remington Typewriter
Co., in accordance with their well-known practice for several years past,
did not enter into any competition for Prizes or Awards for their
machines.

Having been awarded innumerable distinctions at all important
exhibitions for many years, the Company decided some years ago that
this kind of advertisement was no longer of any advantage to them, and
therefore discontinued to enter into competition at exhibitions.

CAUTION.

Beware of skilfully renovated old Remingtons, sometimes put up in
original packing, which are on the market just now and sold under
various descriptions, such as "Re-constructed," etc.

They are offered at very low prices, and though APPARENTLY new
are in reality quite worn out and valueless.

For Prospectus, Prices, etc., apply to:—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (Incorporated),

SIEMSEN & CO.

(Machinery Department).

HONGKONG AND CHINA,

General Agents for South China and Formosa.

N.B.—A skilful operator will be sent to your Office to explain the mechanism of the latest
models if desired.

[1242]

TO DAY
9 P.M.—Harmston's Circus at Causeway Bay.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Wednesday, 23rd Nov.—Meeting of Licensing
Board.
Wednesday, 30th Nov.—St. Andrew's Ball.

OPTUM.
November 11th.

Quotations are:—	
Malwa New	\$2,300/2,350 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$2,360 2,400 "
Malwa Older	\$2,410 2,450 "
Malwa V. Old	\$2,460/2,500 "
Persian fine quality	\$1,400/1,500 "
Persian extra fine	\$2,000 "
Panna New	\$2,375 per chest.
Panna Old	\$2,375 "
Banaras New	\$2,355 "
Banaras Old	\$2,340 "

ON SALE.

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Hongkong, 30th June, 1910

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

October 18th—Denbighshire, Palermo,
Arabia, 21st—Alcinous, St. Patrick, Somali,
Yaddo, 25th—Australia, Banbury, Glenale,
Kleist, 28th—Jason, Keemun, Pol-neston,
Charlton, November 1st—Brazilia, Ceylon,
Deception, Glenale, Kaga Maru, Shimosa,
Welsh Prince, 4th—Higon, Nd. Polyphemus,
Spray, 8th—Bantel, Inverclyde, 4 p.m.,
Pembroke, 11th—Ambria, At-
suta Maru, Iyo Maru, Machan, Prinz Eitel
Friedrich, Ville de la Ciotat.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

November 11th—Liberia, Yarra.

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Hongkong, 4th October, 1909.

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